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The League of Red Cross Societies is an international organization comprising the National Societies of the following countries : ALBANIA, ARGENTINA, AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILI, CHINA, COLOMBIA, COSTA RICA, CUBA, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, DANZIG, DENMARK, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, ECUADOR, EGYPT, ESTONIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, GERMANY, GREAT BRITAIN, GREECE, GUATEMALA, HUNGARY, ICELAND, INDIA, IRAK, ITALY, JAPAN, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBURG, MEXICO, NETHERLANDS, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, NEW ZEALAND, NORWAY, PANAMA, PARAGUAY, PERSIA, PERU, POLAND, PORTUGAL, ROUMANIA, SALVADOR, SIAM, SOUTH AFRICA, SPAIN, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, TURKEY, UNITED STATES, URUGUAY, VENEZUELA, YUGOSLAVIA.

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Before the Conference

THE present number of the Bulletin will be the last to reach, before their departure, most of those who are going to Tokyo as delegates of their National Societies. It is partly for this reason that we are dedicating it almost exclusively to Japan and the Japanese Red Cross.

That an international organ such as the Bulletin should devote so large a share of its space to different phases of the work of a single Society is, of course, exceptional; but it is natural enough in the premises. The Red Cross Society of Japan would present special interest for its sister societies all over the world if only because it is to be the host of the International Conference two months from now. Moreover, those who have the opportunity, on the occasion of the Conference, to see something at first hand of Red Cross work in Japan, will be able to appreciate how many and various are the lessons which the Japanese work holds for the Red Cross Societies of other countries.

The ingenuity shown by the Japanese, in adapting for their own use and to their own traditions methods which have originated in other countries, is well known, but in the Red Cross field methods initiated in Japan have served as a model for other countries. Thus, for example, the system of Voluntary Aid Detachments which, in many Western countries represents such a characteristic type of Red Cross organization, was adopted early in the present century because of the strikingly satisfactory results obtained from the setting up of an analogous type of organization in the Empire of the Rising Sun. Similarly, the Japanese Red Cross stands in the vanguard of the Red Cross movement today by reason of the extensive character of its activities, the number and the quality of the institutions it maintains, the scope of its health programme, its nursing services, and its disaster relief operations.

Those leaders in Red Cross work all over the world whose names appear in the provisional list of delegates published in the present Bulletin—and who, it is hoped, will be joined by many others—will be able to see something of these activities for themselves. It therefore seems appropriate that the Bulletin of the League should endeavour to reflect, for the benefit of those readers who will not be privileged to attend the Conference, a picture of the remarkable work which will undoubtedly excite the admiration of their more fortunate colleagues.

Of the Conference itself there is no need to speak here. Every meeting of the supreme assembly of the International Red Cross has marked a definite step forward in the progress of the movement, and the Tokyo Conference will be no exception. Both the Conference and the meeting of the Board of Governors, which is to be held concurrently with it, have on their agenda problems of the utmost importance. We may be sure that these problems will be tackled in the earnest spirit of helpful co-operation for which the Red Cross stands internationally. Because the continuance of world depression constitutes a continued challenge to the Red Cross, we may be confident that the challenge will be worthily taken up, and that the formulæ in which the Conference defines the rôle of the Red Cross movement during the next four years period, no less than those adopted by the Board of Governors with a view to enhancing and perpetuating the usefulness of the League to its Member Societies, will be fitly chosen and subsequently given worthy effect.

Ernest J. Swift

Japan Red Cross General Assembly.

The Red Cross Society of Japan has announced that its Annual General Assembly will be held in Tokyo during the week immediately preceding the opening of the XVth International Red Cross Conference, and probably on October 16th.

The hope has been expressed by the Japanese Red Cross that delegates attending the Conference will, if possible, arrange the date of their arrival in Japan so as to attend the meeting. Delegates who are able to accept this invitation will have the opportunity to meet leaders in Red Cross work from all over Japan, and to obtain a foretaste of the important position occupied by the Red Cross in the country.

To facilitate the attendance of foreign Red Cross delegates at this meeting, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Steamship Company has advanced the sailing date of the ASAMA MARU (which was due to leave San Francisco on October 4th) so that passengers may arrive in Japan in time for the ceremony on October 16th.

An International Red Cross Garden.

The botanical garden which is to surround the new Japanese Red Cross hospital at Osaka will contain specimens of flora from every part of the globe. Professor Mayeda, director of the hospital, having expressed the desire that all the Red Cross Societies of the world should be represented in this garden by appropriate national plants and shrubs, the League Secretariat communicated his suggestion to the Junior Sections of the Societies.

The response of the Juniors was prompt and enthusiastic. Contributions of seedlings and young plants have been promised by the Junior Red Cross Sections of Belgium, U. S. A., Czechoslovakia, Sweden, South Africa, Spain, Estonia, Australia, Hungary, Poland, Great Britain, Canada, Yugoslavia, Switzerland, Greece and Lithuania. Austria and France have already sent their contributions to Japan through the intermediary of the League Secretariat.

A Junior Red Cross Exhibition at Tokyo.

The international Junior Red Cross Exhibition, which is being organized in Tokyo by the Japanese Red Cross in conjunction with the XVth International Red Cross Conference, promises to be extremely interesting. A splendid response has been received to the invitation addressed by the Japanese Red Cross to the Junior Sections of different lands to send material for the exhibition. Among the first countries to announce their intention of taking part were Poland, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Yugoslavia, the United States of America, Bulgaria, Hungary, France, Roumania, Lithuania, Belgium, Switzerland, Greece, Austria, and certain of the Latin-American States.

Some of the exhibits have been sent direct to Japan, others through the League. A first glance at this material augurs well for the exhibition as a whole. In addition to a collection of skilfully compiled albums. visitors to Tokyo will have the opportunity of admiring a colourful display of charming dolls in national costume, specimens of fine needlework and embroidery, and an infinite variety of useful and ornamental objects carved out of wood and artistically painted. Among the articles which have passed through the League's offices en route for Tokyo are a peasant boy's costume from Greece, dolls in skiing garb from Austria and Sweden, and a reproduction in miniature of a peasant's thatched cottage from Roumania.

Those visiting the Exhibition will not only be able to form an accurate picture of what the Junior Red Cross is doing all over the world, but will also gain a remarkable insight into the lives and customs of many lands.

The Hakodate Fire.

On the evening of March 21st, 1934, a fierce conflagration broke out in the city of Hakodate (Hokkaido Province). The blaze was fanned by a violent gale, which rendered the efforts of the fire brigades powerless, and, within a short time, 27,000 houses had been burnt to the ground. By the end of twelve hours, the whole south-eastern area of the city was nothing but a mass of smouldering ruins; two thousand lives were lost in the flames, and 150,000 of the inhabitants found themselves homeless.

The Japanese Red Cross promptly despatched four relief units to the scene of the disaster and set up field dispensaries, where 11,000 of the injured were given treatment. The Society also sent large quantities of hospital supplies and the Ladies' Volunteer Nursing Association provided 1,200 garments and blankets for the sufferers.

The ready sympathy of the Japanese Juniors immediately went out to those who had lost their homes in the fire, and 2,150 Units opened subscriptions and organized collections of garments. These resulted in an aggregate sum of 8,795 Yen, and 600 crates containing 220,000 articles of clothing, bedding and scholastic material.

A New Member for the League.

Following upon the official recognition by the International Red Cross Committee of the recently-founded Iraq Red Crescent Society, the Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies—with the authorization of the Board of Governors—invited the new Society to become a member of the League. By telegram dated June 23rd, 1934, the Iraq Red Crescent signified its acceptance of this invitation. This new adhesion brings the total membership of the League to 59 national Societies.

The Iraq Red Crescent has its headquarters in Baghdad and is placed under Royal patronage. Its activities are directed by a president (Arshad Bey al Umari) and a secretary-general (Ibrahim Bey Shabandar). An account of the origin and early activities of the new Society appeared in the July issue of the "BULLETIN" over the signature of the president, Arshad Bey al Umari.

For the Salvador Hurricane Victims.

The League Secretariat has received from the Turkish Red Crescent a donation of £25 on behalf of the Salvador hurricane sufferers, whose plight was described in the July issue of the Bulletin. This sum has been forwarded by the League to the Salvadorian Red Cross. The Japanese Red Cross has sent a donation of 1,000 Yen.

The list published last month mentioned a contribution of £2,500 from the American Red Cross. This sum was in addition to a first gift of £10,000 sent by that Society for general relief work immediately following the hurricane and which, by an oversight, was omitted from the list. The second contribution was sent after advice had been received of an urgent need for additional funds to be used in sanitation work.

Thus far, nine national Societies have responded to the joint appeal sent out by the International Red Cross Committee and the League on June 12th.

Invitation from Fukuoka City.

Prince Tokugawa has communicated to the League Secretariat a pressing invitation from the Mayor of Fukuoka City (who is at the same time Chairman of the local Red Cross Committee) to the delegates attending the XVth International Red Cross Conference, assuring them of a wholehearted welcome from the citisens of Fukuoka should they find it possible to visit that city during their stay in Japan.

Mr. Y. Kuse (the Mayor) points out that Fukuoka was once a flourishing centre of foreign trade and is still one of the most thriving districts in Kyushu Island. Fukuoka is one of the show places of Japan, and is particularly rich in fine natural scenery. It is linked to the rest of Japan by excellent land, sea and air services. The people of Fukuoka are eagerly looking forward to the opportunity of showing the delegates their historical town and the wonders of the famous Hakata Bay.

AUSTRIA

Juniors' Service

At the general assembly of the Austrian Red Cross in Vienna on June 25th last, Dr. Zedtwitz—president of the Junior Section—gave an account of what had been achieved in the course of 1933 by the Austrian Juniors.

In spite of grave financial difficulties, the service activities of the Junior Red Cross have been carried on with undiminished ardour. Last autumn, for the fourth year in succession, schools in fertile regions sent crates of fruit to Junior groups in barren mountain districts. Children of very poor families in Steyr, Donawitz and Bleiberg were provided by Viennese Juniors with garments, underwear and food during the winter months, and—thanks to the generosity of a group in a girls' high school in Vienna—every one of the children of unemployed miners in Bleiberg received a Christmas gift. At Christmas time, too, 20,000 free copies of the Austrian Junior Red Cross Magazine were sent to poor children living in the mountains or in industrial towns. It is noteworthy that, while the circulation of this magazine has decreased within Austria owing to hard times, more subscribers have been registered in Sweden, America and Poland, where the magazine is being used as a supplementary textbook in the teaching of German.

The pupils of a girls' high school in Vienna provide breakfast every morning for 62 poor children attending a primary school, who get no other food than the daily lunch served out to them by the Vienna municipality.

New Issue of Cizek Cards

The appearance of a new set of Cizek postcards is always something of an event in the Red Cross world. The Austrian Junior Red Cross has just issued a fifth series of the popular cards designed by Professor Cizek's talented juvenile artists. Five of the ten cards comprising this new set depict embroidery patterns evolved by budding needlewomen aged from eight years upwards. The remaining five are nature studies, of an exceptionally high artistic standard, executed by older girls. The price is the same as for the preceding issues, viz., 40 cents (or two shillings) per set of 10.

An exhibition of drawings by the pupils of Professor Cizek's art class was held in London last May and attracted considerable attention. The show was organized jointly by the Austrian Junior Red Cross and the "Save the Children" Fund, who are sharing the proceeds. Throughout the duration of the exhibition, Dr. Viola, General Secretary of the Austrian Junior Section, gave lectures every evening on Professor Cizek's methods. Prior to this, the drawings were shown in Holland. The collection has now been shipped to South Africa for the forthcoming educational congress, and will later be exhibited in Switzerland. Readers in England who missed the show last May will possibly have a second opportunity of seeing it in the autumn.

Goodwill Day

On May 18th, the Austrian Junior Red Cross organized a festival in the largest concert hall of Vienna in honour of "Goodwill Day". Some 2,200 Viennese Juniors were present. The proceedings opened with the singing of the Junior hymn, after which an American exchange student read the Goodwill Message from the children of Wales. Professor Drexel then made an eloquent speech in which he exalted the virtues of the Red Cross spirit as a factor for world peace. An artistic programme followed, comprising folk songs of America, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England France, Germany and Sweden, (rendered in the original tongues by the combined choirs of two Viennese schools), and Austrian national dances.

GERMANY

Propaganda Campaign

Red Cross "Day" was observed this year in Germany on June 9th and 10th, and appears to have been one of the most successful on record. The number of local committees taking part was far in excess of preceding years and, indeed, constitutes a record. So great was the demand for propaganda material that twice the number of posters had to be issued and six times the number of lists for house-to-house collections. In order to provide work for the glass industry, which has been severely hit by the crisis, the German Red Cross ordered six and a half million glass buttons, decorated with a red cross in relief, for sale in the streets during the campaign. This provided 2,000 workers with employment for six weeks.

On Sunday, June 10th, in the course of an official ceremony, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, president of the German Red Cross, deposited a wreath on the grave of the Unknown Warrior, after which he took part personally in the street collection.

To lend additional weight to the appeal for funds, President Hindenburg and Herr Hitler signed a manifesto in favour of the Red Cross, while, on June 8th, the Secretary of State for Home Affairs broadcast a speech exhorting the public to support the campaign.

The house-to-house collections were continued until the end of the following week.

Message of Appreciation

In sending Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies, the new model of the 1st class Medal of Honour of the German Red Cross which had been conferred upon him in September last, H.R.H. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha wrote:

"The German Red Cross has enjoyed for a long period the most harmonious collaboration with the League of Red Cross Societies and esteems in you the meritorious leader of the League Secretariat who always meets the needs of national Red Cross Societies with understanding and sympathy. It is therefore our desire that you be one of those to wear our new medal."

GREAT BRITAIN

Junior Red Cross Conference

On June 22nd last, the British Junior Red Cross called a conference in London on "Youth and Health", the subject being the development of the Junior movement in secondary and higher grade schools, in co-operation with organizations interested in the well-being of adolescents. The meeting was attended by eminent educational and medical authorities, and by delegates of boy scout, girl guide and similar associations for young people.

In welcoming the delegates Sir Arthur Stanley, Chairman of the British Red Cross Society, read the following message from H.R.H. The Duke of York, President of the Council of the British Red Cross:

"I have heard with interest of the widespread support that has been accorded to the Conference on "Youth and Health" organized by the Junior Section of the British Red Cross Society, and send my cordial good wishes for its success.

"The Junior Red Cross has proved itself to be a valuable instrument in the hands of teachers and others concerned in the promotion of the habits of healthy living and in the development of the sense of social responsibility. The practical idealism of the Red Cross makes a strong appeal to Youth, and I hope that as a result of the Conference means will be found to extend its co-operation to the adolescent for the encouragement of a high standard of personal hygiene and to ensure a fuller recognition of the social importance of healthy living for the improvement of the national physique."

(Signed) ALBERT.

Kenya Colony

In order to stimulate interest in Red Cross work in Nairobi, and to facilitate the giving of lectures and demonstrations, the East African Women's League in June of last year fitted up a room as an elementary hospital ward. Twentysix pupils attended the first course in Home Nursing held in the "ward", and a good percentage passed at the examination subsequently held. This was immediately followed by a new series of classes which are still in progress, with an attendance of fifteen pupils. The practical demonstrations are proving of great interest, and a small "squad" from the class volunteered for service in case of accidents at a large fête in September, 1933, when a Red Cross tent was fitted up for the occasion.

A set of lectures is being given to the pupils of a training centre for African natives, with the object of teaching them how to nurse sick children, help women in labour, organize child welfare centres and antenatal clinics, and treat burns and sores in children. Considerable enthusiasm is being shown both by staff and pupils, and it is hoped that, when the course of training is complete, the pupils will be able to confer valuable benefits on the native community in their respective districts.

A Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service has been started in the Colony, and 24 volunteers have been enrolled. This number is considered to be adequate for present requirements.

A course of lectures in Junior First Aid was given to the pupils of a convent school in Nairobi. Seventeen girls sat for the examination, and twelve succeeded in obtaining certificates.

GUATEMALA

Inauguration of New Headquarters

The Guatemalan Red Cross recently inaugurated its new headquarters building which has been presented to the Society for the housing of its secretariat, clinic, laboratory, pharmacy, relief supply depôt, ambulances, etc. The inauguration ceremony was attended by a brilliant assembly comprising cabinet ministers, members of the diplomatic corps and public dignitaries. General Jorge Ubico, speaking in the name of the President of the Republic, paid warm tribute to the humanitarian and social mission of the Red Cross. In his reply, the president of the Society, Dr. José Luis Asensio, expressed keen appreciation of the unfailing support and sympathy accorded to the Red Cross by the Government of Guatemala.

INDIA

Floods in Assam.

On July 14th, the Indian Red Cross received an urgent appeal from its Assam Branch for assistance. Floods of unprecedented gravity had submerged one thousand square miles of the province and practically all the houses in an area of 300 square miles had been swept away. Hundreds of people and most of the cattle had been drowned, and the granaries were destroyed.

The Government and Red Cross of Assam were doing what they could to meet the emergency, but the needs were so great that it was impossible to provide relief on an adequate scale without help from other sources.

Red Cross headquarters immediately telegraphed a donation of two thousand rupees and launched an appeal on behalf of the flood sufferers to all its Provincial and State Branches.

POLAND

Annual Junior Report

The year 1933 was one of phenomenal progress for the Polish Junior Red Cross, the number of Circles having grown from 1,062, in 1932, to 1,972 by the end of 1933, while the number of Local Committees nearly doubled (from 35 to 67). Primary schools account for 1,655 Circles, secondary schools for 194, and professional training schools for 108, the remaining 15 being organized outside the schools.

All the Circles join in the celebration of "Mothers' Day", and the great majority take part in Red Cross "Week". Last summer, two extraordinarily successful Junior manifestations were held, one at Czestochowa (an account of which was given in the July, 1933, issue of the League's Bulletin) the other at Wilno. The former was organized by the Regional Commissions of Cracow, Lodz, Kielce and Katowice, and brought together 15,000 members of the Junior Red Cross. The Wilno meeting, though organized on a smaller scale, was no less fruitful of results.

With the 500 francs prize attributed by the League to the Junior Circle in the primary school at Nowo-rodczyce, 44 books have been purchased to serve as the nucleus for a school library. The organization of reading and recreation rooms in towns

where there are several Junior Circles is considered as very important, and such arrangements are greatly appreciated by the Juniors.

A Junior Circle in a girl's school at Cracow holds an annual "Clothes Week" during which all the members contribute articles of clothing and footwear for distribution to indigent children. Another Circle in a co-educational school at Hermanow worked out a very fine programme of activity; the boys have paved two footpaths and installed a playground, while the girls are responsible for maintaining order and cleanliness in the classrooms, and preparing interschool correspondence albums.

SIAM

New Director for J. R. C. The Central Committee of the Siamese Red Cross has notified the League Secretariat of the appointment of Luang Suphajalasaya as director of the Junior Red Cross Section in place of Phya Prijanusasna, who has resigned.

SWEDEN

Anual Report The annual report of the Swedish Red Cross for the period May 1933 to April 1934 draws some interesting comparisons between the degree of development of the Society five years ago and today. The number of local sections, for example, has grown from 533 to 717, while the membership has risen from 78,800 (including 7,100 Juniors) to 115,142 (12,679 Juniors). Five years ago there were 1,418 nurses enrolled in the Red Cross; today there are 1,825. Rural hygiene work is now in the hands of 38 district nurses instead of 18, as in 1929, while the public health nursing service comprises 55 nurses as against 25 in 1929. The number of nurses' aids has grown from 250 to 344. The membership of the men's volunteer detachments has almost doubled (2,864, compared with 1,450 five years ago).

The establishments maintained by the Swedish Red Cross include a hostel for nurses and probationers with accommodation for 400, a hospital in Stockholm where some 1,220 patients are cared for each year, ten cottage hospitals in sparsely-populated regions, a hospital with lying-in ward, 48 maternity homes (34 in 1929), four life-saving posts, 14 children's and rest homes (4 in 1929), 34 holiday camps (20 in 1929), 32 highway first-aid posts and 47 accident first-aid posts (a new development) eleven information bureaux for seamen, 66 public bathing establishments and swimming pools (30 in 1929), and two mobile dental clinics.

No fewer than 7,100 children were medically examined last year, as compared with 350 five years ago, and dental hygiene was organized in 330 districts, as against 40 in 1929. Four hundred courses in hygiene and care of the sick were attended by an aggregate of 8,300 persons (270 courses and 5,400 attendances in 1929).

During the year under review, the Swedish Red Cross prepared, distributed or sold the following material : 600,000 illustrated brochures on hygiene, care of the sick, child welfare, dental hygiene, etc., 50,000 health and home nursing manuals, and 6,100 first-aid chests and wallets.

The Society owns 22 ambulances (13 in 1929), nine cars capable of being converted into ambulances, and one air ambulance, and is able to requisition 151 public vehicles for use as ambulances in case of emergency. It also possesses medical equipment and supplies to a value of two and a half million kronen. This equipment, as well as the services of the Red Cross relief detachments, is at the disposal of the public in the event of disaster or epidemic.

During the spring of 1933, the Swedish Red Cross provided food and medical care for 17,000 children suffering from rickets, and distributed 308 tons of clothing.

A fair idea of the extension of the Society's sphere of action during the last few years may be gleaned from the fact that, since 1917, its budget has been exactly quadrupled and now stands at 16 million kronen per annum.

Junior Red Cross Conference A conference on the Junior Red Cross, lasting three days, was recently held in Stockholm, the opening session being honoured by the presence of H. R. H. Prince Charles of Sweden, President of the Swedish Red Cross. The meeting was attended by members of the Junior and senior Red Cross, and by teachers. The experiences of educators as regards the Junior Red Cross were passed in review and useful suggestions put forward for the benefit of those intending to take up the movement. The enrolment of Juniors and the achievements of Juniors in other countries were also discussed.

On the second day, the director of the Danish Junior Red Cross described the propaganda methods used in his country, and an animated debate ensued on the means of retaining older boys and girls in the Red Cross ranks. A secondary school teacher then explained how the Junior Red Cross was serving as a link between the children of different lands.

The conference closed with a visit to one of the holiday camps maintained by the Swedish Red Cross, to which several groups of Juniors in Stockholm send clothing and money.

UNITED STATES

Junior Red Cross and Education Executive heads of 151 leading normal schools have invited representatives of the American Junior Red Cross to visit their summer sessions for the purpose of outlining Junior Red Cross educational features to the teachers attending. Three days have been allotted for each visit, during which classes in English, history, geography, civics, art and manual training will be addressed on how the Junior programme fits into the teaching of these subjects and adds to their value. The normal schools are assigning space for the display of exhibits, literature and classroom material, and for the holding of individual conferences.

This is the ninth year that summer schools have invited this kind of co-operation.

"LEARNING AND LEADERSHIP"

INAUGURATION OF THE FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE INTERNATIONAL FOUNDATION

THE movement in favour of the provision of extensive facilities for giving advanced training to future leaders of the Nursing profession has made a great stride forward during the past month. On July 5th, 1934, the Florence Nightingale International Foundation, in the promotion of which the League of Red Cross Societies has been closely associated with the International Council of Nurses, was inaugurated in London.

It will be recalled that the governing body of the new Foundation is a Grand Council comprising five representatives each of the National Council of Nurses and the League of Red Cross Societies and two representatives of each duly constituted National Florence Nightingale Memorial Committee. The participants in the Inaugural Meeting had been appointed on the understanding that as soon as the Resolution creating the Foundation had been adopted they would forthwith be empowered to act as Members of the Grand Council. It was consequently in that capacity that they proceeded to consider the remaining items placed on the agenda of the meeting which, as soon as the President had been elected, resolved itself into the First Meeting of the Grand Council of the Foundation.

Dame Alicia Lloyd Still, President of the International Council of Nurses, was unanimously elected to the Presidency, and Sir Arthur Stanley was chosen by acclamation as Treasurer. The Grand Council also elected by unanimous vote two Honorary Presidents: Mrs. Bedford Fenwick (President of the National Council of Nurses of Great Britain) and Miss Mary Adelaide Nutting (Emeritus Professor, Columbia University), whose services to international nursing were described in glowing terms by Mrs. Fenwick in proposing her name. Of Mrs. Fenwick's own title to the honour conferred upon her it was unnecessary to speak for everybody present was aware that she, besides being one of the moving spirits in the formation of the International Council of Nurses, had also provided much of the original stimulus to the movement for an International Memorial of an educational character to the Founder of modern nursing.

The list of Vice-Presidents elected by the Grand Council is noteworthy not only because it associates with the purposes of the Foundation many of the most eminent names in the Nursing world but also because it emphasises the new institution's international character. The list is as follows:

Mme Celmin (Latvia); Mlle Chaptal (France); Mrs. Draper (U. S. A.); Miss Annie Goodrich (U. S. A.); Miss Jean Gunn (Canada); Miss Hagiwara (Japan); Mlle d'Haussonville (France); Mlle Hellemans (Belgium); Miss Margaret Huxley, M. A. (Irish Free State); Miss Bergliot Larsson (Norway); Dr. Alice Masarykova (Czechoslovakia); Mlle Odier (Switzerland); Miss Venny Snellman (Finland); and Marchesa di Targiana Giunti (Italy).

Message from The Queen.

The interest aroused by the Foundation extends far beyond professional Nursing circles. This is one of the important assets brought to the Foundation by the fact that the Red Cross nationally and internationally has been so active a partner in bringing the Foundation into existence. The British Red Cross Society which has been closely associated with the International Courses ever since they were started in London, under the auspices of the League of Red Cross Societies, in 1920 has, under Sir Arthur Stanley's broad visioned leadership, played a specially active role in stimulating interest in the Foundation; and Her Majesty The Queen, the President of the British Red Cross, graciously evinced her personal interest in the scheme by addressing a message to the Inaugural Meeting which read as follows:

"I am interested to learn that the International Memorial to Florence Nightingale is being inaugurated today, and I am glad to know that it is to take an educational form, as this would undoubtedly have commended itself to Miss Nightingale who had so much at heart the education of nurses and the training of a great Nursing Service, not only in this country but throughout the world. I extend a warm welcome to all the delegates from foreign lands and from the British Dominions who have assembled in London for the inauguration of the Memorial. I shall follow the progress of the Florence Nightingale International Foundation with interest, and I send one and all concerned my cordial good wishes."

MARY R.

The Future of the Foundation.

It might be thought at first sight that it was a somewhat hazardous undertaking to start, in such difficult times as those through which the world is now passing, a Foundation the financial future of which will not be assured until it has been able to raise, through the National Florence Nightingale Memorial Committees in the different countries, a capital sum of something like £200,000. The promoters of the Foundation, however, considered that it was worth while taking this risk so that the Foundation might enjoy the advantage of taking over as a going concern the International Nursing Courses in London, which until a year ago had been conducted under the League of Red Cross Societies and have been carried on during the past year by a Provisional Committee com-

prising representatives of the League and of the International Council of Nurses. The Grand Council was able to appreciate at its meeting on July 5th that the confidence of the promoters shows every prospect of being justified; for the report presented by Sir Arthur Stanley on behalf of the Provisional Committee and the statement of Mr. Ernest J. Swift, the Secretary-General of the League of Red Cross Societies, showed not only that the prospect for the immediate future is a satisfactory one but also that plans for the ultimate financing of the Foundation on a permanent basis are already well under way.

As regards the coming twelve months, Sir Arthur Stanley was able to report that 20 Scholarships have been secured for the Session 1934-1935, and that suitable candidates have come forward for all these Scholarships.

Mr. Swift, in fulfilment of a promise tentatively made on behalf of the League more than a year ago and since ratified by the Executive Committee, announced that as soon as the legal formalities in connection with the Constitution of the Foundation have been carried out the League will hand over to the Foundation the lease and equipment of the house at 15, Manchester Square, London, which since 1925 has served as a home for students taking the Courses, and which will henceforth serve also as the Foundation's Headquarters.

It was further announced at the Inaugural Meeting that a Committee set up by the American Red Cross, for the purpose of raising funds as a contribution towards the permanent endowment of the Foundation had fixed a goal of $100,000 and Sir Arthur Stanley, in his report, intimated that the Florence Nightingale Memorial Committee of Great Britain is also well advanced with plans for fund raising in the immediate future. He referred optimistically to £100,000 as the goal which the Foundation might reasonably hope to reach within two or three years through the combined efforts of the different national Committees. While that figure will have to be reached before the Foundation can be entirely free from anxiety as regards its permanent finances, it is confidently anticipated that for some years to come it should be possible to obtain from the National Florence Nightingale Committees in different countries a sufficient number of Scholarships to maintain the Courses from year to year, in addition to their contribution to the Capital Fund.

The Management of the Foundation's Work.

The Grand Council will meet again in the summer of 1935 and thereafter every 2 years. In accordance with the Rules and Regulations a Committee of Management has been appointed to carry on the work of the Foundation when the Grand Council is not in session. This Committee, of which Dame Alicia Lloyd Still as President of the Foundation will take the Chair, is composed as follows :

League of Red Cross Societies (3) :

Mlle Odier, Member of the International Red Cross Committee.
Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Secretary-General.
Mrs. Carter, Chief, Nursing Division.

International Council of Nurses (3) :

Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, SRN, President, National Council of Nurses of Great Britain.
Miss Bergliot Larsson, President, Norwegian Nurses' Association.
Mlle Chaptal, President, National Trained Nurses Assn. of France.

British Red Cross Society (2) :

Lieutenant-General Sir Harold B. Fawcus KCB., CMG., DSO. Director-General.
Dame Sarah Swift GBE., RRC., Matron-in-Chief, Nursing Service.

National Council of Nurses (2) :

Miss M.S. Cochrane, SRN., RRC. Vice-President.
Miss E.M. Musson, SRN., CBE., RRC., LL.D. Vice-President.

Bedford College (1) :

Miss G.E.M. Jebb, M.A. Cantab, Principal.

College of Nursing (1) :

Miss Cox-Davies, CBE., RRC. President.

"Old Internationals" Association :

Miss Mechelynck (Belgium).

The Committee of Management will have three Sub-Committees : a Committee of Ways and Means; an Education Committee; and a House Committee to deal with the internal administration of 15 Manchester Square.

As Secretary of the Foundation — a post which entails great responsibility, for upon the Secretary will fall all the general administrative work in connection with the Courses which has hitherto been carried by the Nursing Division of the League of Red Cross Societies — the Grand Council appointed Miss Olive Baggallay who has been associated with the International Courses for some years past. Miss Baggallay, in addition to her new responsibilities, will retain her appointment as a Tutor on the staff of Bedford College. The College has kindly agreed to give to the Foundation the same facilities which it has previously granted to the League of Red Cross Societies in connection with the Courses, and the College of Nursing will continue to be associated in the arrangements made for providing the students with the best facilities London can afford.

Miss Nan Dorsey, who endeared herself to the students following the Courses in the past by her lovable personality and her capable management of the Manchester Square house, has been appointed Warden, and Miss Grace assistant to the Secretary.

The League's Contribution.

From what has already been said it may readily be realized that the League of Red Cross Societies has played a part of the utmost importance in bringing the new Foundation into exis-

tence. The League has presented the Foundation with its home. It has turned over to the Foundation personnel who possess, thanks to their work for the League, very special and unusual qualifications for the work they will be called upon to do. It was the League moreover which created the Courses taken over by the Foundation as the basis of its work — Courses the continuance of which enabled the new institution to get into its stride at once so that it will have concrete results to show during the difficult period of fund raising.

How valuable an asset the Courses in themselves represent could readily be realised by all who attended two other international nursing functions which took place in London on July 9th and 10th. In the interval the Committee of Management of the Foundation had held its first meeting (on July 6th) and had made a careful review of its future responsibilities. This Committee, like the Grand Council on the previous day, met at the new Foundation's headquarters at 15 Manchester Square.

The Meeting on July 8th, which was held in the Hall of Bedford College for Women, was for the purpose of awarding Certificates to the students of the 1933-1934 Courses. The Certificates — the first ever awarded in the name of the Foundation — were handed to the students by Dame Alicia Lloyd Still and the speakers of the occasion were Mlle Odier of the International Red Cross Committee — who had kindly consented to be one of the nominees of the League of Red Cross Societies on the Grand Council of the Foundation — Miss Jebb, Principal of Bedford College, and Lord Cecil of Chelwood. Sir Arthur Stanley, who presided, also addressed the meeting.

Space unfortunately does not permit of more than a passing reference here to the substance of the speeches. Mlle Odier retraced the history of the Courses from their inception by Miss Fitzgerald (then head of the Nursing Division of the League of Red Cross Societies) in 1920 and painted their advantages in such glowing terms that many of the nurses present must have shared the regret, which she expressed, at having been unable herself to take the Courses. Miss Jebb, speaking of the influence which the Courses had had throughout the world, recalled that the 240 students who have taken the Courses in the past 14 years have come from more than 43 different countries, and gave some striking examples of the important positions which nearly all of those students have since been called upon to occupy in the different lands from which they came. Lord Cecil paid a tribute, which was deeply significant coming from one who has played so signal a part in the efforts made ever since the end of the War to promote healthy international understanding, to the International Nursing Courses as a contributory factor of real importance not only to nursing but to the establishment of good feeling and co-operative relationship between nations. His words could not have been better illustrated than they were by the spectacle of the students from fifteen different nations (Australia, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, India, Italy, Lithuania, Mexico, New Zealand, Spain, Sweden and Yugoslavia) filing past Dame Alicia to receive their Certificates while the students from India and Sweden spoke the thanks of the Internationals of the year 1933-1934.

"Learning and Leadership".

The last ceremony of an eventful week was the annual Dinner of the Old Internationals' Association, held at the Cowdray Club on the evening of July 10th. Here was another visual demonstration of the type of international co-operation for which the League of Red Cross Societies has stood ever since its foundation 15 years ago. This spirit of international co-operation is the essential point at which the ideals of the League and those of the International Council of Nurses meet and join; it cannot, therefore, be doubted that the Florence Nightingale International Foundation will inherit that spirit from both its parents. But co-operation, it cannot be too often emphasised, is a means and not an end. Mrs. Carter, the Chief of the Nursing Division of the League Secretariat, who, at the Secretary-General s request, spoke on the League's behalf at the Dinner, devoted her remarks to the consideration of a very important question — the question of what the end is for the attainment of which the League fosters and promotes co-operation of this character. The answer to that question might be formulated in a dozen different terms — for an organization which works in so wide a field as the Red Cross and seeks its inspiration from ideals so fundamental as those by which the Red Cross movement is animated, serves a quantity of useful purposes. The formula selected by Mrs. Carter on this occasion was, however, a particularly happy one. She said that what the League was striving to foster, in the Nursing field was "Learning and Leadership".

It may be that this is a formula which applies with special force to the work which the League has endeavoured, and will continue, to do in this particular field; but all who are associated in Red Cross work, wherever the field of their activities may lie and whatever their special interests may be, are bound to agree with Mrs Carter that improvements are brought about by increasing the number of people in the world who are willing to take responsibilities, and who possess the knowledge necessary to enable them to discharge those responsibilities capably and effectively. The value of the International Courses, as conducted by the League, has lain

in the fact that they have helped to fit nurses of unusual capacity for positions of leadership. The League will continue in the Nursing field, as in its other fields of activity, to contribute to this end; but responsibility for the particular aspect of its work which, until a year ago, was represented by the International Courses in London, has now passed to the Foundation. As Dame Alicia Lloyd Still said at the meeting on July 5th, quoting the Queen's Message: "It is a project which Florence Nightingale herself would have liked to further". If those responsible for the policies of the new Foundation keep firmly before their eyes, in the discharge of their international responsibilities, the watchword: "Learning and Leadership" and the thought of keeping the Foundation always something which Florence Nightingale would have liked, they may be sure of making a contribution of great and permanent value to humanity.

A list of the persons attending the inaugural meeting will be found on page 163.

The late Prince Henry of the Netherlands

BARELY six months have passed since the Netherlands Red Cross celebrated the twentyfifth year of office of its august President, Prince Henry of the Netherlands. To-day, it is mourning his loss.

The first premonitory symptoms of the heart trouble which, a few days later, was to bring about Prince Henry's untimely end, became manifest on June 30th when the Prince suddenly collapsed and lost consciousness while sitting at his desk at Red Cross headquarters. After receiving medical and nursing care on the spot, his condition improved to such an extent that he was able to return to the Royal Palace. On July 3rd, however, a second attack — as tragically sudden as the first — proved fatal.

Henry Vladimir Albert, Duke of Mecklenburg, was born on April 19th, 1876, at Schwerin (Germany). He married Queen Wilhelmina of Holland on February 7th, 1901.

Prince Henry's association with the Red Cross began in February, 1907, when His Royal Highness, at great personal risk, organized the rescue of the shipwrecked survivors of the British liner "Berlin", which had run aground off the Hook of Holland. This heroic action brought him into great popular favour and the following year (on December 16th, 1908) he was elected president of the Netherlands Red Cross. He had an office of his own at Red Cross headquarters and could be seen there daily, devoting his attention to ordinary routine work or engaged in schemes for furthering the interests of the Society.

H. R. H. Prince HENRY of the Netherlands.

When the World War broke out, the Prince immediately mobilized the Netherlands Red Cross and, within a surprisingly short space of time, 515 buildings in 222 towns and villages were in readiness to receive the wounded. Combatants on both sides of the front had cause to be grateful to him for the Information Bureau which he organized for prisoners of war, and for the arrangements he made for the exchange of interned persons and war captives.

At the close of hostilities, Prince Henry was quick to realize the broad avenues of usefulness opening out before the Red Cross in peace-time, and the Netherlands Red Cross was one of the first Societies to adhere to the League.

The Prince's first public appearance in international Red Cross circles after the War was in connexion with the meeting held in Geneva in 1921, under the joint auspices of the League and of the International Red Cross Committee, to consider the action to be taken to succour the victims of the famine in Russia. His name will for all time be associated with the XIIIth International Red Cross Conference, held at The Hague in 1928, at which the statutes of the International Red Cross were officially adopted. Those present at that historic meeting will long remember Prince Henry's cordial hospitality, and the benevolent impartiality with which he presided over the Conference.

The heartfelt sympathy of the League, and of its member Societies, goes out to the Netherlands Red Cross Society in this new affliction.

LIGUE DES SOCIÉTÉS DE LA CROIX-ROUGE

FLORES

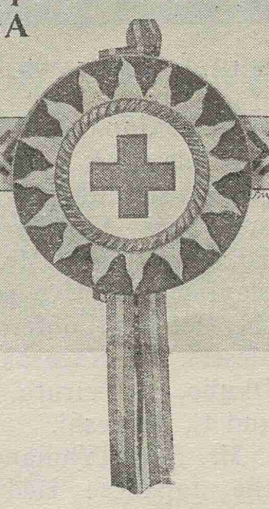
Quinze années d'efforts persévérants pour vaincre la souffrance, quinze années de résultats dont il appartient à l'avenir de montrer toute la portée, quinze années d'une action qui propage ses rayons salutaires sur le monde entier – comme ces paroles caractérisent pauvrement l'oeuvre éminemment humanitaire accomplie par la Ligue des Sociétés de la Croix-Rouge!

Saluant avec enthousiasme les progrès réalisés par la Ligue dans les multiples domaines qu'embrasse son activité, les infirmières lettonnes saisissent cette occasion pour apporter à la Ligue le tribut de leur admiration ainsi que l'expression de la gratitude et reconnaissance les plus profondes pour l'appui invariablement généreux qui leur a été accordé.

Marta Elmiņa

Présidente Association des Infirmières de la Croix-Rouge lettonne

1919 – 1934
MAI
RIGA



Reproduction of the illuminated parchment presented to the League of Red Cross Societies by the nurses of Latvia. For translation, see " Bulletin ", July 1934, page 123.

PRINCE IYESATO TOKUGAWA

A GREAT RED CROSS LEADER

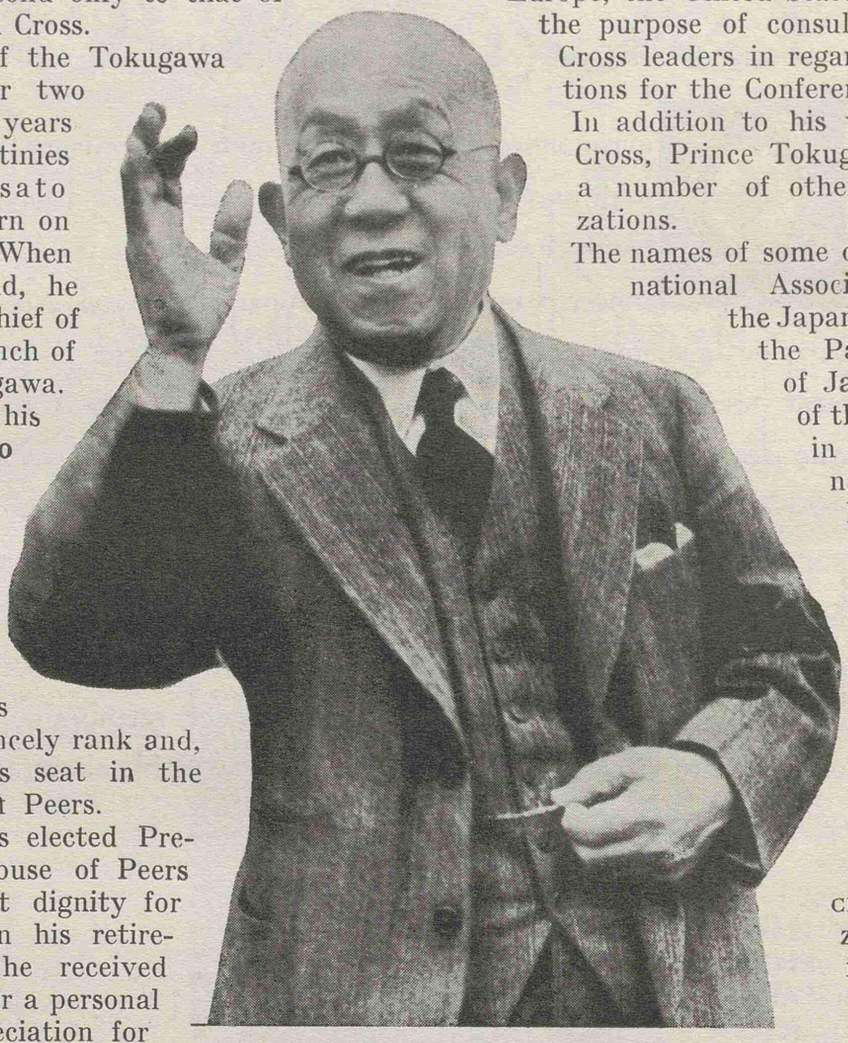
INTENDING delegates to the XVth International Red Cross Conference will doubtless be interested to learn something of the man who is to be their host in Tokyo — Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, who, following in the footsteps of Baron Hirayama, whom he succeeded a few years ago as President of the Japanese Red Cross, has elevated that Society to a position of importance second only to that of the American Red Cross.

A descendant of the Tokugawa shoguns, who, for two hundred and fifty years directed the destinies of Japan, Iyesato Tokugawa was born on July 11th, 1863. When only five years old, he was proclaimed chief of the principal branch of the House of Tokugawa. In 1877, he left his native country to study in England, where he remained for five years, returning to Japan in 1882. Two years later, on reaching his majority, he was invested with princely rank and, in 1890, took his seat in the Japanese House of Peers.

In 1903, he was elected President of the House of Peers and retained that dignity for thirty years. On his retirement, in 1933, he received from the Emperor a personal message of appreciation for the eminent services which he had rendered to the constitution during his long term of office. His career as an international statesman reached its apogee at the Washington Conference of 1921, where he headed the Japanese delegation.

One of the most striking characteristics of Prince Tokugawa is his broad and liberal international outlook. He is a much-travelled man, and there are few countries in the two hemispheres which he has not visited in the course of his many peregrinations. On the death of Baron Hirayama in 1929, Prince Tokugawa was appointed President of the Japanese Red Cross and the following year he represented his Society at the XIVth International Red Cross Conference in Brussels.

Before that Conference broke up, Prince Tokugawa invited the Governments and Societies represented in Brussels to hold their next meeting in Tokyo in 1934, as the guests of the Japanese Red Cross, and this invitation was cordially accepted. Wishing to make a personal contribution towards the success of the XVth International Conference, Prince Tokugawa undertook, a few months ago, a protracted tour of Europe, the United States and Canada for the purpose of consulting national Red Cross leaders in regard to the preparations for the Conference.



His Excellency Prince Iyesato TOKUGAWA.

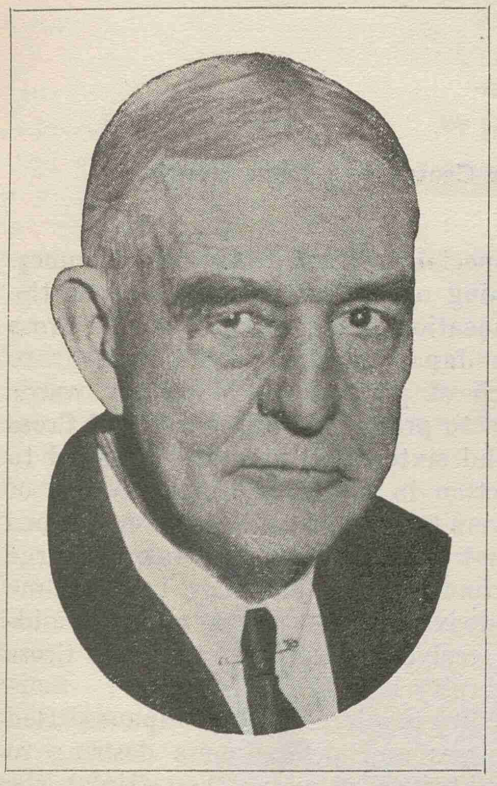
In addition to his work for the Red Cross, Prince Tokugawa presides over a number of other valuable organizations.

The names of some of them (the International Association of Japan, the Japan-American Society, the Pan-Pacific Society of Japan) are evidence of the Prince's activity in the cause of international friendship. He is also president of the SAISEIKAI — a body largely endowed by the munificence of the great Emperor Meiji, for the purpose of providing treatment for the indigent sick — and of the KYÔCHÔKAI, an organization whose aim is the promotion of good understanding between employers and employees throughout the Japanese Empire.

In his work for the Red Cross, Prince Tokugawa is seconded by a Committee of outstanding men. Its Vice-Presidents, Prince Kuniyuki Tokugawa and Mr. N. Nakagawa, are both playing an active part in the preparations for the October Conference, and its members are: Messrs. S. Nagasaki, S. Matsui, Marquis T. Okubo, T. Tsuruta, S. Kubota, Count T. Sano and C. Ariyoshi.

Mr. Shiro Yamanouchi, who has represented the Japanese Red Cross on the Board of Governors since September 1931, and was reelected a Vice-Chairman of the Board in 1932, will also be present at the October meetings.

HEADS OF THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS



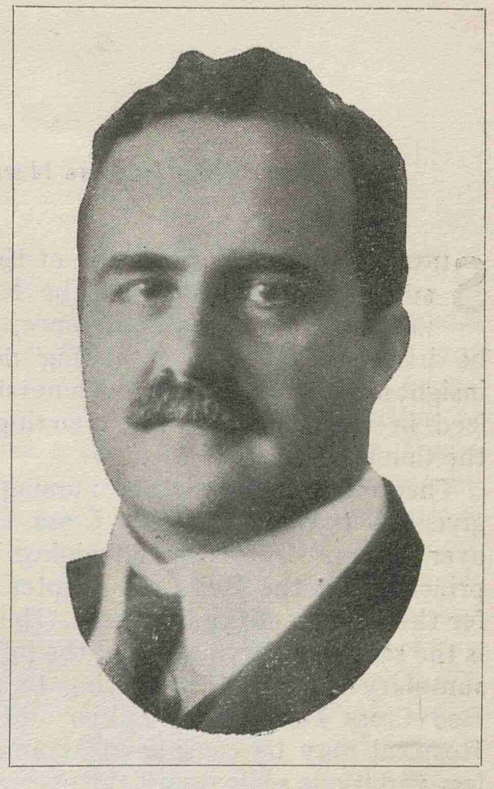
TODAY the world is facing hard and critical times. That co-operation and mutual confidence will be vital factors in the effort towards recovery, cannot be doubted. The work of the Red Cross is doubly valuable in such circumstances. It contributes, in all countries, to relieve the distress caused by depression, and at the same time links people of good-will together for service, fosters cooperation and mutual aid. The National Societies do this for their own people through their own national programmes, and for each other through the League.

For this reason the Red Cross movement grows in strength and importance in such a crisis as the present. It is most timely that its leaders should meet and confer, drawing upon each other's experience, deriving inspiration from contact with representatives of other Societies, and with the delegates of the International Committee, which for three-quarters of a century past has been the guardian of the principle of neutrality in all matters of race, religion and politics — the principle which is the greatest source of the strength o the Red Cross throughout the world.

I am happy to think that we shall be meeting soon, and that our meeting will take place in the beautiful and picturesque atmosphere of Tokyo, where we shall be the guests of my honoured friend Prince Tokugawa, and of the Red Cross Society of Japan — one of the most effective national Red Cross bodies in the world, with a long record of service to humanity, and a lofty ideal which we may be proud to emulate.

John Barton Payne

Chairman, Board of Governors,
League of Red Cross Societies.



THE RED Cross was founded over 70 years ago in Geneva. In the beginning, only the European countries adhered to the Geneva Conventions, but now National Red Cross Societies exist in every Continent.

In 1912, an International Red Cross Conference was held in Washington, at the headquarters of the fast growing and already powerful American Red Cross. Now, in 1934 the Conference is to meet in Tokyo, not only because the Japanese Red Cross is one of the largest and most active of the national Societies, but also because it seemed desirable to emphasize the universal nature of the Red Cross movement by holding an International Conference in Asia.

It was this same ideal of the universality of the Red Cross which, in 1919, induced the national Societies to federate in the League of Red Cross Societies, with the special view of cultivating the steadily growing peace-time activities of the Red Cross. The League now includes 59 national Societies representing all the Continents of the world.

We should always remember that the universal character of the Red Cross is not only to be understood in the geographical sense; t is even more important that, at the present time, in a world distracted by so many tensions and antagonisms, we should show that the ideal of man's responsibility for all suffering human beings is yet alive amongst all nations and peoples. The Red ross, founded originally in view of helping the sick and wounded in time of war, stands more and more ready to do its duty and to serve everywhere, also in time of peace, when human suffering so demands.

Max Huber

President,
International Red Cross Committee.

NURSING ORGANIZATION IN JAPAN

by TAKE HAGIWARA,

President of the Japanese Nursing Association, Matron of the Central Red Cross Hospital.

SINCE nursing is to form one of the principal subjects of discussion at the XVth International Red Cross Conference, it may not be irrelevant to give intending delegates an insight into the manner in which nursing is organized in the country which is acting as host to the Conference.

Theoretical and practical nursing training is given in twenty-four Red Cross hospitals all over Japan. The cost of training is borne, in principle, by the Red Cros chapter responsible for the upkeep of the hospital. The curriculum is the same in every case, and the following brief summary of activities relating to the Central Red Cross Hospital in Tokyo and the Osaka Hospital may be considered as applying, on a less ambitions scale, to all the others.

Since 1890, when this activity was first started the Japanese Red Cross Society has trained some twelve thousand nurses. Many of these, on taking their diplomas, have elected to take up employment in the Society's hospitals where the conditions of work are more favourable than those applying in State and local government institutions. The hours are shorter, and the rate of pay is higher than that accorded to the average school-teacher.

Many of the probationers, after taking the ordinary nursing course, remain on for post-graduate training, consisting of lessons in invalid cookery, special ward work, English lessons, physical culture, and instruction in various social accomplishments (needlework, music, penmanship, how to serve tea and arrange flowers in Japanese style, etc.).

Public health nursing is a comparatively recent development, and the number of nurses available for this branch of activity falls considerably below requirements. However, there are now thirteen nurses under training in child welfare and public health, and the number of candidates is increasing every year. The course in public health nursing covers a period of one year and candidates are selected from among qualified trained nurses showing particular aptitude for this type of work. School nursing is carried out by a special corps comprising some 150 nurses. The mission of the public health nurse in Japan is to teach the inhabitants how to safeguard their health and to protect themselves and others against the dangers of tuberculosis and venereal disease; to combat infant mortality; to do follow-up work among convalescent patients discharged from hospital, and to minister to the needs of patients requiring special treatment in their homes.

The training of midwives forms one of the principal educational activities of the Red Cross hospitals in Japan, and has been brought to a high pitch of perfection. Maternity wards are attached to practically all of the Red Cross hospitals, and sixteen of them are qualified to give instruction in midwifery. The course of training covers two years, and State regulations stipulate that pupils must have taken charge of five confinements before they can become certified midwives. Up to a year ago, 129 midwives had received training in the Red Cross central maternity hospital in Tokyo.

Every facility is offered by the Japanese Red Cross to nurses and probationers desiring to qualify as midwives, provided they display the requisite physical and mental qualities for such work. Certificated nurses may follow the obstetrical courses without interrupting their normal duties. Student nurses are allowed to enrol for the midwifery course during their second or third year of study, on condition that this does not interfere with their regular work. Before a nurse can be registered as a midwife, she must pass the State examinations. Those who fail to pass the first test are allowed to sit for a second examination, and, up to the present all the Red Cross applicants have succeeded in getting through either at the first or the second test. This possibility of dual training in nursing and midwifery has proved a great incentive for women to apply for admission to the Red Cross training schools, especially from rural communities where the need for nurse-midwives is particularly great.

In Japan, there is no State legislation governing the award of pensions to nurses or the contracting of life insurance policies in their favour. In certain of the Red Cross hospitals, however, the nurses themselves have instituted a fund to which all subscribe and which guarantees them against the risks of ill-health or disability.

This very brief, and necessarily incomplete, account of nursing organization in my country is, I think, sufficient to show the value of the contribution which the Red Cross is making towards raising the standard of nursing in Japan. We are confident that, after the delegates to the XVth International Conference have visited some of our training institutions — as we hope they will find time to do — they will deem that our system bears favourable comparison with those existing in other lands.

WHERE THE RED CROSS FEELS AT HOME

by JAMES A. B. SCHERER, PH. D.

Author of "JAPAN'S ADVANCE", etc.

THE first thing we know about the Japanese is that they are clean. This we learn from Shinto, that primitive religious cult that still persists unchanged, preserving their earliest ideals. Primitive religions have great value for the social student, encysting as they do some of the fundamental ideals of the people that evolved them. Now, cleanliness is of the very essence of Shinto. Almost its only temple furnishing is a mirror, typifying, as a Japanese writer says, the human heart, which when perfectly placid and clear, reflects Deity.

"The best clue to the understanding of Japan is FAMILY."

Cleanliness being in fact next to godliness, the people that evolved Shinto as their spiritual expression had a native responsiveness to the things that are "pure and lovely and of good report" which predisposed them to early Buddhism. It taught kindness to all sentient creatures. Centuries before the Christian Era it built hospitals throughout India, the land of its birth, for the cure and care not only of men, but of animals. When it reached the Japanese they seized with peculiar zeal on its doctrine of kindness. Prince Shotoku, "the Constantine of Buddhism", founded four kinds of relief work, including homes for the friendless and hospitals for the poor. He also established a granary system and prepared against famine. This was nearly fourteen hundred years ago. His precedent has been followed by the Imperial Family down to this day. The founder of modern Japan, the great Emperor Meiji, was wise as well as liberal, laying the foundations of much of the welfare work in present-day Japan. In giving a million and a half YEN for poor relief he also issued an edict that elicited a popular response of YEN 24,350,000 for establishment of a society for medical treatment of the poor. In 1921 the Imperial Family began to make annual donations to welfare work. The following year the Bureau of Social Affairs was organized, bringing under one control the administration of all social work. The Do-ai Hospitals in Tokyo and Yokohama were established with money left over from American Red Cross contributions to the Great Earthquake fund of 1923. As Japan suffers an annual loss of YEN 150,000,000 from floods and fires, a Calamity Relief Fund has been established, which now has resources of nearly ninety millions. Within the lifetime of the present writer an enormous advance has taken place in the treatment of lunacy; there are now hospitals and asylums with a capacity of 14,426 patients. Some of the large cities, notably Tokyo and Osaka, carry a regular budget for poor relief, that of Tokyo amounting to fifty million YEN. Only the other day His Imperial Majesty signalized the birth of the Crown Prince by donating YEN 750,000 to the welfare of mothers and children. There are altogether 5,027 relief institutions in Japan, with properties estimated at YEN 215,844,951 and an annual outlay of YEN 42,267,879.

The best clue to the understanding of Japan is FAMILY. Nations of the West have been likened to pyramids built up of single individual pieces; nations of the East to pyramids built up of other pyramids, that is, of families. In Japan the Imperial Family is the capstone pyramid, and the Emperor the father over all. His people follow his example. Not only are they generous of their means, but when unem-

ployment hits the big industrial cities the unemployed flock back to their rural families, who take temporary care of them as a matter of course.

Mutual aid organizations partake of the family idea, such as the interesting TANOMOSHIKO — a word that embodies the idea of the dependence of children on mothers. The influence of these mutual aid societies is enormous. They spring up spontaneously, even in slum districts. Those registered with the Government have an aggregate capital of YEN 800,000,000. Were all registered this amount would be doubled. On the 21st of each month, the memorial day of a great Buddhist saint, each member gives something to the artificial family, so that a fund is always available for the relief of distress. Out of the TANOMOSHIKO have grown large group organizations. One of these, among the employees of the railways, has 160,000 members and a reserve fund of YEN 80,000,000. For ten years each member pays into the treasury six per cent of his salary, and from the fund thus created he may subsequently draw amounts equal to one-third of his salary. Workers in the munitions factories support a group of 31,445 members with a reserve of over YEN 5,000,000. Both organizations provide benefits for long service, retirement, disability, accident, death, and funeral expenses. In such TANOMOSKIKO organizations labor disputes are almost unknown.

But the Japanese do not think that charity ends at home. The writer well remembers that in the San Francisco catastrophe of 1906 the first relief from any foreign country was fifty million YEN from Japan. Nor will he soon forget an impression of his visit to Port Arthur. Surmounting a hill stands the "Charnel Shrine", containing the cremated remains of 20,696 Japanese soldiers killed in taking the fortress city. And at the foot of another hill stands a beautiful granite temple topped by a Greek cross as a tribute to their fallen Russian foes. This is in keeping with the Emperor Meiji's poem, written during the Russo-Japanese War:

Crush though ye may the foe that harm the country,
Forget not love of brotherhood!

Producing as it does this kind of people, is it any wonder that Japan has become one of the world's leaders in Red Cross work, and that Japanese children take to the Junior Red Cross so eagerly that about two million of them are enrolled in its ranks? How many other countries can show a like proportion?

JUDGE PAYNE TALKS TO JAPAN

JUDGE John Barton Payne, Chairman of the American Red Cross and of the League of Red Cross Societies, was the American speaker in a radio exchange programme between Japan and the United States on July 4th last. The broadcast had been arranged as part of the American Independence Day programme.

In his message to Japan, Judge Payne said:

"It is gratifying to me, as Chairman of the American Red Cross and of the League of Red Cross Societies —an organization of 59 National Societies—to have a part in this international exchange of radio messages. The Red Cross flag is the symbol of goodwill, of friendly understanding and helpfulness between the peoples of every nation, and should aid in bringing a new era of universal peace. Wherever need or suffering calls, the Red Cross stands ready to answer with help of heart and hand, without regard to nationality or religion: all peoples, all nations are one to it.

"Of the children of America, more than seven million are members of the Junior Red Cross. These extend heartfelt greetings to the millions of Red Cross Juniors in Japan. The American and Japanese Juniors carry on correspondence with classes from school to school and, in turn with the children of other nations, they exchange portfolios, photographs, drawings, dolls in native costumes, gifts of many kinds. Of the portfolios, letters and gifts received from the Juniors of the world, none excel in beauty, workmanship or artistry those which come to us from Juniors of the Far East. We are, indeed, grateful for these evidences of the loving friendship of the children of Japan and America.

"It is my conviction that the most promising youth movement now in the world—and the one most likely to endure—is that embodied in the Junior Red Cross. It will endure because it has pure and unselfish motives, is in the direction of progressive education, and constitutes a civic resource of first importance...

"In a few minutes, I am told, the direction of this international broadcast is to be reversed and we shall hear the voices of our American Ambassador to Japan, and Prince Tokugawa, President of the Japanese Red Cross. It has been my great pleasure to know Prince Tokugawa for many years. He is one of the world's outstanding leaders on behalf of international peace and goodwill, and has a genuine compassion for needy humanity. His visit to the United States and the American Red Cross in March of this year did us great honour, and I am anticipating with pleasure the opportunity of returning his visit, accompanied by a large American delegation, to attend the XVth International Red Cross Conference in Tokyo next October...

"I am glad the International Red Cross Conference will meet in Japan. It will afford us the opportunity and the pleasure of attending in such numbers that all may know we come, not only to attend the Conference but to express to Japan our feelings of kindness and friendship, and to give to a number of our Red Cross leaders the opportunity of seeing Japan as she is—to know and appreciate her people."

The reply to Judge Payne's message was made by Prince Tokugawa, President of the Japanese Red Cross, who was introduced by the American Ambassador in Tokyo.

JUNIORS OF JAPAN

THE Junior Red Cross of Japan celebrated its twelfth birthday on May 5th last, with close upon two million members, representing a seventh of the total world membership.

The decision to constitute a Junior Section in Japan was based on a resolution of the Second General Council of the League of Red Cross Societies. On October 26th, 1921, the Japanese Red Cross called a meeting in Tokyo of the directors of the regional Red Cross committees to discuss the opportuneness of introducing the Junior movement into Japan. Before taking any definite action, the Society consulted the government educational authorities. Having received the assurance that there existed no obstacle to the realization of such a project, the Society proceeded to work out its plans and, by May 5th, 1922, the Junior Section of the Japanese Red Cross was officially constituted.

Collecting Wood for Sale to relieve Flood Sufferers

The programme of the Section is adapted to the conditions prevailing in each locality, but the general aims are everywhere the same, viz., to improve and protect health; to inculcate in the youth of the nation a broad and intelligent comprehension of their responsibilities as good citizens; to imbue them with the Red Cross ideal and to foster in them the development of the humanitarian spirit.

In Japan, as elsewhere, the movement began in the primary schools among the older pupils, the group-leaders being the headmasters. With a view to enlisting the support of the local authorities, certain influential personages were invited to join the groups as advisors, founder members, etc.

A few years after the introduction of Junior Red Cross into the primary schools, a certain number of secondary schools manifested the desire to form Junior groups. Authorization to do so was promptly granted to them by Red Cross headquarters.

By January 31st, 1933, no fewer than 7,212 groups had been constituted with an aggregate membership of 1,938,477 children. At the present day, Japan comes second only to the United States in the matter of Junior enrolment.

It is hoped by the organizers that the Junior Red Cross in Japan will prove a valuable auxiliary to education by inculcating in the young a sense of civic and social responsibility, and by stimulating their community conscience. Deeming that the formation of Junior groups should be entirely spontaneous, the Japanese Red Cross refrains from bringing any kind of pressure to bear on parents or school authorities, confining its intervention merely to calling their attention to the spirit and character of the Junior Red Cross.

This it does by means of courses (annual in the case of the Central Committee, more frequent in the case of regional committees), lectures and informal talks; the publication of periodical news sheets, of a quarterly Junior Red Cross review, and of an annual summary of the activities of Red Cross Societies in other countries; the arranging of visits by educators to the best-organized Junior groups; distribution of posters, pamphlets, leaflets, etc.

The Japanese Red Cross makes a point of leaving the teachers a free hand as regards the choice of activities for their respective groups, which are adapted to local conditions and the age of the members. There is consequently a good deal of diversity in the work of the different groups.

As regards the international side of the work, the great majority of the teachers have opted for interschool correspondence. Upwards of a thousand consignments are sent out each year from Japanese schools to Juniors all over the world. The quantity and quality of these exchanges is constantly improving, and the Japanese Red Cross considers this fact as an extremely encouraging symptom of the evident desire of both teachers and pupils to strengthen the bonds of friendship uniting them to the youth of other lands.

RELIEF ORGANIZATION OF THE JAPANESE RED CROSS

At the time of its foundation in 1877, the Hakuai-Sha (Charity Society) which later grew into the Japanese Red Cross, had as sole object the relief of sick and wounded in time of war, and its statutes were drawn up to this effect.

The Society's first intervention on behalf of disaster sufferers was in 1888 when, at the command of the late Empress Shôken, a relief unit was despatched to the scene of the Mount Bandai eruption in Fukushima Province. From then on, aid to victims of the frequent natural calamities which beset Japan formed part of the regular activities of the Red Cross Society which, since 1887, had replaced the Hakuai-Sha. In 1892, responsibility for the organization of disaster relief was officially entrusted to the Japanese Red Cross, which amended its statutes accordingly.

The relief activities of the Society take three distinct forms: the organization of disaster relief, the rendering of first aid to victims of road accidents, and the distribution of first-aid chests.

Disaster Relief

Speed constituting the most important factor in any emergency, the prompt organization of relief measures devolves upon the Regional Committee on whose territory a disaster occurs. If the resources at its disposal prove inadequate, it may call upon neighbouring committees for reinforcements—either directly or after referring the matter to the president of the Japanese Red Cross, as the urgency and extent of the disaster needs may dictate.

The operations comprise the installation of permanent or temporary relief stations, or even the provision of mobile units if required. As a general rule, each station is staffed by two doctors and eight nurses, but this personnel can be increased or diminished according to the importance of the disaster.

When large crowds of people assemble at any given spot (for public meetings, fairs, etc.) the Red Cross sets up a first-aid station to deal with any accidents or cases of sudden indisposition that may occur.

In the event of fire, the doctors and nurses attached to the Regional Committee concerned are expected to attend, but relief detachments from other regions may be called in if the magnitude of the disaster justifies such additional help. In certain specific circumstances, probationers from the nursing school of the Central Red Cross Hospital may be mobilized for emergencies of this kind.

While on active service, members of relief detachments must wear the Red Cross uniform; they are accorded a daily indemnity and their travelling expenses are paid. Suitable compensation is awarded in the case of persons injured, losing their lives or falling ill while engaged on the work of the Red Cross.

The composition of relief supplies is determined by the president of the Japanese Red Cross, and such material must constantly be kept in readiness for immediate use in the depôts of the Central and regional Committees.

Emergency Aid in Traffic Accidents

First-aid posts are placed in all the large towns at points where road traffic is most intense and where accidents are of frequent occurrence. Each post is equipped with the necessary personnel and material, and provided with a telephone and motor ambulance. After receiving emergency treatment in the posts, patients are sent on to a hospital or dispensary.

First-aid supplies (dressings, stretchers, blankets, etc.), marked with a distinctive sign, have been distributed all over the country, wherever accidents are liable to occur. Special first-aid training is given by the Red Cross to members of the police force, tram drivers and conductors, chauffeurs, petrol pump employees, members of youth movements or health associations, and to all other persons desiring to make themselves useful in case of accidents. Those having taken the course successfully are entitled to wear a special badge.

Distribution of First-Aid Chests

First-aid chests are supplied by the Red Cross to schools and rural settlements situated at some distance from a town, to enable emergency treatment to be given in the event of accidents. Care must be exercized to keep the contents of the chests in good condition and to replenish the supplies as they are used.

The organization above outlined enables the Japanese Red Cross to render prompt and useful assistance to victims of disasters or accidents, and contributes towards upholding the Society's prestige and popularity throughout the country.

RED CROSS INSTITUTIONS IN JAPAN

By the time this number of the BULLETIN appears in print, the delegates of most of the national Societies will be putting the finishing touches to their preparations for the journey to Tokyo. It seems reasonable to suppose that their interest in the work of the Society which is to act as their host at the XVth International Conference will have been heightened by the prospect of seeing some of its achievements at close range. It must not be forgotten that the Japanese Red Cross is one of the most highly-developed National Societies in the world and that a visit to its institutions constitutes a veritable object lesson, of which all the delegates will doubtless wish to avail themselves. By learning in advance something of the activities of these institutions, their visit will be rendered doubly attractive.

The Japanese Red Cross owns no fewer than thirty hospitals, each of which — with one exception — serves a provincial division. The exception is the Central Red Cross Hospital in Tokyo, which dates from 1886 and is erected on a spacious site which formerly belonged to the Emperor. Several additions have been made to the original edifice, and the Society is planning to enlarge it still further this year. This establishment serves as training centre for the Society's nurses, public health nurses, and hospital matrons. The excellent professional instruction given there explains the prestige enjoyed by the Hospital, which receives an important subsidy every year from the Emperor to enable it to provide free treatment for indigent patients.

The Red Cross hospital at Osaka, founded in 1909, has just been brought up to date and considerably enlarged. It contains accommodation for 780 horizontal patients and, in addition to its general medical and out-patient services, comprises a lying-in ward, a nursery, and a separate sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis. This establishment represents the last word in hospital technique. The most up-to-date systems of lighting, heating and ventilation (''conditioned air'') have been introduced ; an ingenious device enables patients to open and close the windows from their beds; a wire connected with the electro-cardiographic room makes it possible for the doctors to examine a patient's heart without moving him from the ward. There is an emergency ward for victims of road accidents. Four first-aid posts, equipped with telephones and motor-ambulances, have been set up in different parts of the town and remain open day and night. Accident cases, after emergency treatment at the posts, are conveyed either to the Red Cross hospital or to one of the 41 State, municipal or private hospitals with which the Red Cross is in co-operative relations. A blood transfusion service has been organized with the aid of volunteers recruited from among the members of cadet corps or girls' clubs.

The Osaka hospital specializes in the training of public health nurses who help expectant mothers and sick persons in their homes, and aid in the detection and treatment of early cases of tuberculosis. These nurses accompany the travelling clinics which tour the surrounding country at the end of each year to dispense free medical treatment; they also take part in the health propaganda and child welfare ''weeks''.

In 1922, the Japanese Red Cross built at Tokyo a model maternity hospital containing 100 beds for women in child-birth and 30 cots for infants. Plans are under weigh for the enlargement of this establishment by the addition of 32 rooms. One hundred and sixty-four certified midwives have been trained at the hospital, and a further contingent of 25 is at present studying for the diploma. The hospital achieved almost instant popularity by its generous action in sheltering some 2,000 expectant mothers after the disastrous earthquake of 1923.

After the adoption of the Red Cross peace-time programme, the Japanese Society launched a systematic campaign against tuberculosis. It now owns nine sanatoria, the most admirable of which is undoubtedly that of Imazu in the district of Fukuoka. The establishment is situated at the back of the Bay of Hakata and sheltered from the wind by high walls of rock covered with trees. It comprises three pavilions with a total of fifty beds, each patient having a room to himself. The sanatorium is designed for the early treatment of affections of the respiratory tracts, and the length of the cure is based on a maximum of three months; this period can, however, be extended in the case of patients requiring more prolonged treatment. Everything possible is done to keep the inmates occupied and amused: gardening, breeding of birds and fish, a well-stocked library, and wireless receiving sets.

For the prevention of tuberculosis, the Japanese Red Cross has established a seaside school-preventorium for delicate children at Tomiura, in a bay surrounded by pine forests. In this environment, sixty children at a time are restored to health and strength while at the same time continuing their schooling. This is the only establishment of its kind in Japan, and it is visited by hundreds of persons each year.

In addition to the above-mentioned institutions, the Japanese Red Cross maintains 11 hostels for mothers, 24 nursing schools, and 16 midwifery schools in different parts of the country.

DELEGATIONS TO TOKYO

Below is a list of official Red Cross delegations to the XVth International Red Cross Conference in Tokyo notified to date by the national Societies

Albania: Hon. John Barton Payne (American Red Cross).

Australia: Mrs. Carlyle Smythe.

Austria: Herr Ernest Stoeri.

Belgium: Professor P. Nolf (President), M. Fétu, Mme Satow.

Bolivia: Dr. Juan Ml. Balcazar.

Chili: Señor Sergio Montt Rivas.

China: Dr. B. Y. Wong (Director-General).

Colombia: His Exc. Dr. Domingo Esguerra.

Costa Rica: Dr. Solon Nuñez, Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Señor T. Tanaka.

Czechoslovakia: His Exc. Mr. F. Havlicek, Mme Havranek, Mlle Fr. Janackova, M. Krupka.

Denmark: Mr. Hugo Hergel.

Estonia: Dr. Hans Leesment (President).

France: M. Flûry-Hérard (Secretary-General), Mme la Marquise de Noailles.

Germany: H. R. H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha (President), Colonel P. Draudt (Vice-President), Herr von Cleve.

Great Britain: Lieut.-General Sir Harold B. Fawcus (Director-General), Lady Muriel Paget, Miss Ida M. M. Simmons, Mrs. Rome.

Greece: M. and Mme Alexandre Ractivand.

Guatemala: Dr. Bunshiro Hattori.

Hungary: Hon. John Barton Payne (American Red Cross).

India: Miss Norah Hill (Organising Secretary), Dr. Alice Pennell, Chandhri Bashir Ahmad Khan, Mrs. Patak.

Luxemburg: Mme Mayrisch de Saint-Hubert (President).

Norway: Colonel Jens Meinich (President), Major G. Kaltenborn (Secretary General), M. T. E. Steen, Mme E. Bachke.

Netherlands: Lieut.-General Dr. J. C. Diehl.

Paraguay: Dr. Eduardo Leyba.

Peru: Dr. Guillermo Fernandez Davilà (Secretary-General), Dr. Eudoro Aguilar Oliva, Dr. Antonio Ayllon Pastor, Señorita Helena Gazzani Cisneros.

Persia: His Exc. Mr. H. A. Kamal Hédayat, Mr. Ardachir.

Poland: M. Jacques Trawinski.

Roumania: M. and Mme Berceanu.

Salvador: Dr. José Max Olano (President).

Siam: Phya Rajanakul (Secretary-General), Mom Chao Marayatra Diskul, Phra Charanya Rogavicharana, Luang Suvej Subhavich, Miss Sanguan, Fuangbejra, Mom Chao Phorn Diskul.

South Africa: Miss Rose Gielgud.

Spain: His Exc. General Guillermo Summers y de la Cavada, Señora Carmen Muñoz Rocatallada de Figueroa (Condesa de Yebes), His Exc. Señor José Valdès Mathieu (Marquis de Casa Valdès), Dr. Ricardo Muñoz Carbonero.

Sweden: Baron E. Stjernstedt (Secretary-General).

Switzerland: Dr. Daeniker.

Turkey: Nebil Bey.

United States: Hon. John Barton Payne (Chairman), Miss Mabel T. Boardman (Secretary), Mr. James T. Nicholson, Miss Verall D. Wright, Mrs. Robert Barnard, Mr. and Mrs. Clement M. Biddle, Miss Lucille A. Boylan, Miss Marcella Boylan, Mrs. Anne Brigham, Mrs. Calvin Chapman, Mrs. John Allan Dougherty, Miss Jane V. Doyle, Mr. and Mrs. H.M. Fennemore, Colonel Henry Jewett Furber, Mrs. S.H. Greeley, Mrs. Joseph Haspel, Dr. James Wooffendale Inches, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Johnson, Sr., Miss Mary L. Jones, Dr. and Mrs. Kerwin W. Kinard, Miss Alice Klauber, Miss Julia Krenwinkel, Mr. S. Forry Laucks, Mrs. Frances Leach, Mrs. Norman E. Mack, Mrs. A.F. McKissick, Mrs. Charles S. Millard, The Very Rev. Coleman Nevils, Mr. and Mrs. Gustavus D. Pope, Mrs. Paulus Prince Powell, Mr. and Mrs. Mason F. Prosser, Dr. G.H. Richardson, Mr. Ralph F. Rogan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Upson Sims, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce D. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. A.C. Stokes, Hon. and Mrs. Eliot Wadsworth, Mr. John N. Zydeman.

Delegates from the Philippines Chapter of the American Red Cross, Manila: Mr. Charles H. Forster (Manager), Dr. Tirso Abad, Mr. Alfredo Jacinto, Judge Manuel Camus, Mrs. Jaime C. de Veyra, Major George C. Dunham, Mr. Thomas J. Wolff.

Uruguay: Señor Salvador Botella (Treasurer-General), Dr. Eduardo Daniel de Arteaga.

Yugoslovia: Prof. Doulchan Todorovitch.

International Red Cross Committee: M. Max Huber (President), Colonel de Planta, Colonel Fabre, M. Karl Burckhardt, Dr. Paravicini, Mlle L. Odier, Mme Frick-Cramer, Mr. Sidney H. Brown, M. Hoepli.

League of Red Cross Societies: Delegates to be appointed by the Board of Governors, at its meeting in Tokyo on October 18th-19th.
Secretariat: Mr. Ernest J. Swift (Secretary-General), Dr. René Sand (Technical Counsellor), Mr. L. de Gielgud, M. G. Milsom.

PROGRAMME OF THE TOKYO CONFERENCE

In the first edition (dated June 1934) of the official programme of the XVth International Red Cross Conference, the Japanese Red Cross shows that it is planning to receive its guests from abroad with the lavish hospitality for which Japan is renowned. H. I. H. Prince Kan-in, Honorary President of the Japanese Red Cross, H. E. Prince Tokugawa, President of the Society, the Prime Minister ans some of his colleagues of the Cabinet, and the Mayor of Tokyo, are also planning to give dinner-parties; Baron Iwasaki and Baron Mitsui are arranging garden-parties. The Red Cross Society of Japan has also in view an evening reception, a gala performance at the Kabuki Theatre, a Junior Red Cross Rally, and excursions to Nikko, Hakone and Kamakyra. On the occasion of the visit of delegates to Kamakura, a banquet will be organized in their honour by the Governor of Kanagawaken, in conjunction with the Mayor of Yokohama and the President of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and Industry. A number of tea-parties also figure on the programme, and the Japanese Red Cross is most thoughtfully arranging for luncheon to be served each day to members of the Conference at the Red Cross headquarters.

A SUMMARY OF NURSING HISTORY

by Lucy SEYMER.

III

FROM THE NIGHTINGALE SCHOOL TO 1914.

THE rapid growth of professional nursing for the half century after the foundation of the Nightingale school makes it difficult to discuss its developments within a short compass in detail, and only a general review can be here attempted. The Nightingale nurses, as they graduated, were sent to train others and, in the next twenty years or so, most of the large hospitals in Great Britain instituted training schools on Nightingale principles. But this development was, in its early stages, often retarded by two great difficulties: the fact that other schools had not the Nightingale endowment, and the difficulty of finding enough well-trained women to inaugurate other schools.

In 1868 a group of Nightingale nurses went to Australia, and in 1872-73 the first four important schools were opened in the United States. Women inspired by — if not actually trained at — the Nightingale school also worked in some European countries such as Germany, Sweden and Finland. In some countries, especially those where the "motherhouse" method was successfully established, the Nightingale system was not so closely followed.

In England, Florence Nightingale herself came to be more and more consulted, not only about the training of nurses, but also about all questions connected with hospitals, with sanitation and hygiene, and with social problems. To cite but a few examples of her wide influence on English nursing, it was she who helped in establishing in 1859 the first system of district nursing by trained professional nurses. A few years afterwards, she advised that a group of Nightingale nurses should be sent to the Liverpool Infirmary to initiate the reform of workhouse nursing, and later that another group should be sent to the newly-opened military hospital at Netley.

The year 1890 may be taken as approximately marking the close of the pioneer period of training schools in England, the United States and Canada. The need for well-trained nurses was by then fully recognized. Many such schools had also, during the previous decade, been established in Australia and New Zealand, and two in South Africa. In 1882 the Swiss Red Cross opened a school at Zurich, and the RUDOLFINERHAUS in Vienna was instituted the same year. But, for many continental countries, this date (1890) marks the beginning rather than the end of the first stage of nursing development. In the 'nineties, for example, courses for nurses were initiated in France, two small establishments were started in Italy, the Norwegian Red Cross founded a school and, in the Far East, a few others were opened in Japan, Korea and India.

In 1899 a training school was started in Cuba, and in the first decade of the new century other schools were opened in places as far apart as Porto Rico, Beirut, the Philippines and China. The earlier courses in France developed into a regular two-year training in 1907, and three lay schools began in Belgium about the same time. But although trained nursing was steadily gaining ground, even by 1913 no modern schools existed in many countries where now they are flourishing.

Simultaneously with these developments in the field of general nursing came an amelioration in other branches. In mental hospitals, definite courses (with diplomas) began to be organized for mental nurses, both men and women, and there was an improvement in their status and living conditions. A few schools for male nurses were also established, one of the earliest having been opened (1888) in New York. Improved training was also given in many military hospitals. England inaugurated (in 1881) the first regular service of female army nurses. Twenty years later this was re-organized as the Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service, and a similar service was established for the Navy. In 1901, the American Army Nurse Corps was formed and, in the decade following, the Canadian Military Nursing Service and the American Navy Nurse Corps.

Apart from a few pioneer societies, district

(or visiting) nursing was not developed to any considerable extent until the 'eighties. In 1886 two important associations were created in the United States, followed in 1893 by a nurses' settlement in New York — the first of its kind. In England, great impetus was given to this branch of nursing by the foundation (in 1887) cf the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, to commemorate Queen Victoria's Jubilee. This is particularly noteworthy as marking the earliest attempt to provide, on a nation-wide scale, trained nursing in the homes of the poor. Canada followed this lead by starting (in 1897) the Victorian Order of Nurses, and various associations were also instituted in Australia and New Zealand. In 1912, the American Red Cross organized its Public Health Nursing Service to meet the needs of rural districts. In all these earlier projects, the main object was bedside nursing rather than the more modern idea of prevention embodied in what is now called public health nursing.

In the theoretical teaching given to nurses, one can also trace a steady improvement from the rather desultory instruction in the earliest schools, to the more advanced stage marked by the establishment, some thirty years later, of the first preliminary training school. For many years after Florence Nightingale's epoch-making NOTES ON NURSING, published in 1859, few nurses' text-books were written, and those few usually by doctors. By about 1890, however, many such books had been published, both in England and U. S. A. A little later came another development in nursing education — the first tentative beginnings of post-graduate teaching, in which America was the pioneer. As early as 1899, Teachers' College (Columbia University) instituted a course in hospital economics for graduate nurses. It is also in the United States that we first find universities giving degress in nursing, the first such degree having been inaugurated in 1910 by the University of Minnesota. These early efforts were precursors of the growing co-operation between university and hospital now to be seen in the teaching of nurses.

In the English-speaking countries, the total number of graduate nurses was by this time considerable, and about the 'nineties their movement towards union and co-operation resulted in the creation of those professional associations which are now so important. The oldest — the Royal British Nurses' Association — was founded in 1887, and the two original American associations a few years later. These societies were followed between 1896 and 1903 by those of Finland, Denmark, Australia and Germany. In U. S. A. and Canada, alumnæ societies were formed (the earliest in 1889) at all the important training schools. This gradual cohesion of the nursing profession led in a natural sequence to the publication of journals for nurses, the oldest being the NURSING MIRROR, first issued in January 1888. In that same year appeared in New York the TRAINED NURSE AND HOSPITAL REVIEW, and in London the NURSING RECORD. Thislatter (now the BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING was bought in 1893 by Mrs. Bedford Fenwick and edited as a professional organ for nurses. A Dutch nurses' journal followed in 1890, and in 1900 the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, the first magazine to be owned and issued by a national association of nurses.

After the founding of national societies the next logical step was the establishment of an international body, the International Council of Nurses, created in 1899 by a group of pioneers. This society, the oldest existing international organization of professional workers, from the very outset steadily grew in numbers and importance. The International Council of Nurses naturally proceeded to organize international conferences, the first of which took place at Buffalo in 1901. Other successful meetings were held in Berlin in 1904, in London in 1909 and at Cologne in 1912.

Almost simultaneously with the establishment of national associations there arose, among the leaders of the profession, the desire for some measure of government recognition for nurses, with the object of securing their professional status. At first there was much opposition, and registration was not in all cases easily obtained. The very earliest effort towards control was made in South Africa where, in 1891, the Medical and Pharmacy Act of Cape Colony contained a clause to include nurses. The oldest purely nursing enactment was the New Zealand Nurses' Registration Act, passed in 1901. This laid down the training requirements for registration, and established a government board to deal with all questions relating to nursing. In the United States, though propaganda for government supervision had for some time been in progress, the earliest nursing act was that passed by the State of North Carolina in 1903. Later in that same year the States of New York and New Jersey adopted similar acts, and between 1903 and 1910 twenty States legislated for registration. Similar legislation was also introduced about the same time in other countries, such as Cuba, Belgium, some states of the German Empire, Nova Scotia, Queensland and Austria. But, on the whole, the total number of countries up to 1914 where nursing acts existed was inconsiderable, and the majority of such acts have been passed since the War. In this, as in many other matters connected with nursing, the development since 1918 has been very striking.

(To be continued)

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

International Air Ambulance Congress.

The Standing Committee of International Air Ambulance Congresses met in Paris, on July 2nd, to examine means of establishing more active collaboration between the Standing Committee, national and private aero clubs, and the national Red Cross Societies interested in the organization of air ambulance services.

M. Charlet, Secretary-General, read a letter from General Denain, French Minister for Air, congratulating the League of Red Cross Societies on its contribution to the informal meeting on air ambulances, held on April 28th last at the League's offices.

The Committee accepted, in principle, the Belgian Government's invitation to organize the IIIrd International Air Ambulance Congress in Brussels at the same time as the Universal Exhibition in 1935.

Consideration was also given to the possibility of adapting touring planes for use as air ambulances.

Florence Nightingale Foundation.

Below is a list of delegates present at the inauguration of the Foundation in London on July 5th.

International Council of Nurses :

Dame Alicia Lloyd Still, D. B. E., R. R. C., S. R. N., President.

Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, S. R. N., President, National Council of Nurses of Great Britain.

Mlle Bergliot Larsson, President, Norwegian Nurses' Association.

League of Red Cross Societies :

Mlle L. Odier, International Red Cross Committee.

Marchesa di Targiani Giunti, Directress of Nursing Service, Italian Red Cross.

Mr. Ernest J. Swift, Secretary General, League of Red Cross Societies.

Mrs. A. Cecil Carter, A. R. R. C., S. R. N., Chief, Division of Nursing, League of Red Cross Societies.

National Florence Nightingale Memorial Committees :

Mlle Eli Magnussen (Denmark), Mlle Venny Snellman and Maj-Lis Edgren (Finland), Mlles Chaptal and Lefebvre (France), Sir Arthur Stanley and Miss Musson (Great Britain), Miss Alice Reeves and Miss Grenham (Irish Free State), Miss Abram (India), M. Zarine (Latvia), Baroness van Hogendorp and Mlle Boeye (Netherlands), Mlle Bergliot Larsson (Norway), Dr. Orenstein (South Africa), Mlles Karin Elfverson and Lisa Elander (Sweden), Miss Mary M. Roberts and Mrs. de Wolf Clark (U. S. A.)

Invited to Attend :

Lieut.-Colonel Draudt, Vice-President, German Red Cross, Vice-Chairman, Board of Governors, League of Red Cross Societies.

Mr. L. de Gielgud, Under-Secretary General, League of Red Cross Societies.

Princess Anna Schwarzenberg, Executive Secretary, International Council of Nurses.

Sir Edward Stewart, Lieut.-General Sir Harold B. Fawcus, and Dame Sarah Swift, British Red Cross Society.

Miss G. E. M. Jebb, M. A. Cantab., Principal, Bedford College for Women.

Miss Cox-Davies, C. B. E., R. R. C., President, College of Nursing.

Social Service Meeting.

A meeting of the International Committee of Social Work Schools was held in Brussels last June, the League of Red Cross Societies being represented by its Technical Counsellor, Dr. René Sand. Delegates were present from Belgium, France, Great Britain, Holland, Poland, Switzerland, U. S. A., and from the International "Save the Children" Union.

Seventeen countries, with 116 schools, are now represented on the Committee. The Catholic schools have formed a separate International Union. In addition to those existing in the United States, Europe and Japan, social work schools have now been established at Bombay, Peiping (Yen-Tching University), Soerabaya, Melbourne, Sydney, Pretoria, Montevideo, Buenos Aires and Santiago.

Reports were presented to the Brussels meeting by Dr. Frank I. Bruno (U. S. A.) and by a British delegate on social work schools in these two countries; by Mme Wagner Beck (Switzerland) on the children of unemployed; by Mme Mulle (Belgium) on the activities for which social work schools prepare their pupils, and by Dr. Alice Salomon on the relations between social workers and professional men (doctors, lawyers, professors, priests).

The first International Finishing Course in Social Work was held in Brussels from June 5th to 8th, and was attended by 200 social workers from eight countries.

International Meeting at Copenhagen.

On June 14th, the Danish Red Cross organized a meeting for the benefit of delegates of national Red Cross Societies attending the IVth International Life-Saving and First-Aid Congress in Copenhagen. Some thirty delegates accepted this invitation and were welcomed by Mr. von Bülow, president of the Danish Red Cross, and by the members of the Administrative Committee. This opportunity of establishing personal contact with the leaders of the Danish Society was keenly appreciated by the delegates, and they were greatly impressed by what they saw of the admirable organization of the Red Cross in Denmark.

International Social Work Conferences.

At the last meeting of the Permanent Committee of the International Conference of Social Work, on July 11th, Dr. Alice Masarykova announced that it had become impossible for her to continue her mandate as Chairman of that committee. Dr. René Sand, Technical Counsellor of the League of Red Cross Societies, was therefore elected in her stead, while Professor Gösta Bagge was nominated Vice-Chairman.

The Third International Social Work Conference, which was to have been held at Oxford, will be held in London during the week beginning Sunday, July 12th. 1936. It has been tentaively decided to hold the Fourth Conference in Rome (1940) and the fifth in Prague (1944).

THE LEAGUE OF RED CROSS SOCIETIES

Chairman of the Board of Governors : Hon. John Barton PAYNE (American Red Cross).

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ALBANIA: *Kryqi i Kup Shqiptar* — Tirana.

§**ARGENTINA:** *Cruz Roja Argentina* — Cerrito 1174, Buenos Aires. — General Julio R. GARINO.*

§**AUSTRALIA** *Australian Red Cross Society* — Latrobe Street 42-46, Melbourne. — The Viscountess NOVAR.

§**AUSTRIA:** *Oesterreichische Gesellschaft vom Roten Kreuze* — Milchgasse 1, Vienna. I. — Dr. Johann STEINER.

§**BELGIUM:** *Croix-Rouge de Belgique* — 80, rue de Livourne, Brussels. — Professor Pierre NOLF.

BOLIVIA: *Cruz Roja Boliviana* — La Paz.

§**BRAZIL:** *Cruz Vermelha Brazileira* — Esplanada do Senado, Rio de Janeiro. — Major M. C. de Goes MONTEIRO.

§**BULGARIA:** *Bjlgarsko Drougestvo Cherven Krest* — 19, boulevard Totleben, Sofia. — Professor DANEFF.*

§**CANADA:** *Canadian Red Cross Society* — 410 Sherbourne Street, Toronto. — Hon. G. H. FERGUSON.

§**CHILI:** *Comité central de la Cruz Roja Chilena* — Calle Catedral 1572, Santiago. — General Luis BRIEBA.

§**CHINA:** *The Red Cross Society of China* — 42-44 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

§**COLOMBIA:** *Cruz Roja Colombiana* — Bogota. — Professor Luis F. CALDERÓN.

§**COSTA RICA:** *Consejo Supremo de la Cruz Roja Costarricense* — Calle 5a Sur, San José. — Señor E. QUIROS AGUILAR.

§**CUBA:** *Sociedad nacional de la Cruz Roja* — Ig. Agramonte y Av. de Bélgica, Habana. — Señor E. J. CONILL.*

§**CZECHOSLOVAKIA:** *Ceskoslovensky Cerveny Kriz* — Neklanova ul. 34, Prague. — Dr. Alice MASARYKOVA.

§**DANZIG:** *Rotes Kreuz der Freien Stadt Danzig* — Neugarten 12-16, Danzig. — Dr. FERBER.

§**DENMARK:** *Dansk Röde Kors* — Ved Stranden 2, Copenhagen. — Mr. J. BULOW.

§**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC:** *Cruz Roja nacional* — Santo Domingo.

§**ECUADOR:** *Sociedad Ecuatoriana de la Cruz Roja* — Avenida Colombia 118, Quito. — General Angel I. CHIRIBOGA.

§**EGYPT:** *Egyptian Red Crescent Society* — 8 Charea Ismail Pacha, Garden City, Cairo. — Dr. Henry NAUS Bey.

§**ESTONIA:** *Eesti Punane Rist* — Niguliste tän 12, Tallinn. — Dr. Hans LEESMENT.

§**FINLAND:** *Suomen Punainen Risti* — 16 Annankatu, Helsingfors. — Major M. de GRIPENBERG.

§**FRANCE:** *Comité central de la Croix-Rouge française*, 21, rue François-Ier, Paris. — Marquis de LILLERS.*

§**GERMANY:** *Deutsches Rotes Kreuz* — Corneliusstr. 4b, Berlin W. 10. — Colonel DRAUDT.*

§**GREAT BRITAIN:** *The British Red Cross Society* — 14, Grosvenor Crescent, London, S.W. 1. — The Hon. Sir Arthur STANLEY.**

§**GREECE:** *Hellenikos Erythros Stauros*, 41, rue Solon, Athens. — Mr. J. ATHANASAKI.

GUATEMALA: *Cruz Roja Guatemalteca* — 10 Calle Oriente, No. 32, Guatemala.

§**HUNGARY:** *Magyar Vörös-Kereszt Egylet* — Baross utca 15, Budapest. — Mr. Elemer de SIMON.

ICELAND: *Raudi Kross Islands* — Reykjavik.

§**INDIA:** *Indian Red Cross Society* — Talkatora Road, New Delhi (in winter), Simla (in summer). — Sir Henry MONCRIEFF SMITH, Kt. C. I. E.

IRAQ : *Iraq Red Crescent.* — Baghdad,

§**ITALY:** *Croce Rossa Italiana* — Via Toscana 12, Rome. — Senator G. CIRAOLO.*

§**JAPAN:** *The Red Cross Society of Japan* —5 Shiba Park, Tokyo. — Mr. S. YAMANOUCHI.*

§**LATVIA:** *Latvijas Sarkanâis Krusts* — Skolas iela 1, Riga. — Dr. K. BARONS.

§**LITHUANIA:** *Lietuvos Raudonojo Kryziaus Draugijos* — Kestucio g-ve 8, Kaunas.

LUXEMBURG: *Croix-Rouge du Luxembourg* — 65, rue de la Pétrusse, Luxemburg. — Mme MAYRISCH de St. HUBERT.

§**MEXICO:** *Asociación Mexicana de la Cruz Roja* — Avenida Isabel la Católica 25, Mexico D. F. — Dr F. Castillo NÁJERA.

NETHERLANDS: *Het Nederlandsche Roode Kruis* — Princessegracht 27, The Hague. — Mr. DONKER CURTIUS.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES: *Croix-Rouge des Indes néerlandaises* — Weltwreden, Java.— Mr. DONKER CURTIUS.

§**NEW ZEALAND:** *New Zealand Red Cross Society* — Dominion Headquarters, 63 Dixon Street, Wellington. — Col. J. Mac Naughton CHRISTIE, C. B. E.

§**NORWAY:** *Norges Röde Kors* — Grev Wedels Plass 5, Oslo. — Colonel J. MEINICH.

§**PANAMA:** *Cruz Roja de Panama* — Panama. — Señora Rosario G. de ARIAS.

§**PARAGUAY:** *Comité Central de la Cruz Roja Paraguaya* — Avenida España 505, Asunción. — Dr. Andrès BARBERO.

PERSIA: *Society of the Red Lion and Sun* — Teheran. — Dr. ISPAHANY.

§**PERU:** *Sociedad Peruana de la Cruz Roja* — La Colmena Nos 215-219, Casilla Postal N° 1534, Lima.— Count de MIMBELA.

§**POLAND:** *Polski Czerwony Krzyz* — Smolna 6, Warsaw. — Count Henry POTOCKI.*

§**PORTUGAL:** *Sociedade Portugueza da Cruz Vermelha* — Praça do Commercio 1, Lisbon. — Marquis de FARIA.

§**ROUMANIA:** *Societatea nationala de Cruce Rosie* — Rue Biserica Amzei 29, Bucarest. — Mr. G. BALS.

§**SALVADOR:** *Consejo Supremo de la Cruz Roja Salvadoreña* — 3a Calle Poniente No. 21, San Salvador. — Dr. J. M. OLANO.

§**SIAM:** *Sapakachad Sayan* — Chulalongkorn Memorial Hospital, Bangkok. — H. E. Phya SUBARN SOMBATI.

§**SOUTH AFRICA:** *South African Red Cross Society* — 107-110 Exploration Bdgs. 74 Commissioner St, Johannesburg. —

§**SPAIN:** *Cruz Roja Española* — 10 Calle de Sagasta, Madrid. — H. E. The Marquis de CASA-VALDES-

§**SWEDEN:** *Svenska Röda Korset* — Artillerigatan 6, Stockholm. — Baron E. STJERNSTEDT.*

§**SWITZERLAND:** *Croix-Rouge suisse* — 8, Taubenstrasse, Berne. — Mr. Paul DINICHERT.

§**TURKEY:** *Türkiye Hilâliahmer* — Yenichéhir, Ankara.

§**UNITED STATES:** *American Red Cross* — National Headquarters : Washington, D.C. — Hon. John Barton PAYNE.*

§**URUGUAY:** *Cruz Roja Uruguaya* — 18 de Julio, 2338. Montevideo. — Señora E. Safons de ARRILLAGA.

§**VENEZUELA:** *Sociedad Venezolana de la Cruz Roja* — Muñoz a Piñango 10, Caracas.

§**YUGOSLAVIA:** *Drustvo Crvenoga Krsta Kraljevina Jugoslavije* — 19 Simina ulica, Beograd.

§ Societies having organized Junior membership.
* Members of the Executive Committee.

Le Gérant : B. de Rougé.

IMP. UNION, 13, RUE MÉCHAIN, PARIS